

Boston Evening Transcript.

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VOL. XXXII.

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EVENING TRANSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1861.

SECOND EDITION.

WHAT HAS BEEN LEARNED. If it has not been fully understood before, it will we think be fully understood now—what is the nature and magnitude of the contest we are engaged in. Clearly this has not been apprehended in its entire magnitude by the people or by the Government. The patriotism of the former has been undoubted, and the latter has been willing to lead that patriotism into action. But consciousness of power, coupled with the feeling that a rebellion so causeless and resourceless, in the long run, as that of the secessionists, must be feeble and easily put down, has led the loyal States to entertain too much confidence and take things a little too lightly. After the first burst of enthusiasm to meet what seemed an imminent peril, it was observable that matters settled down into the comparatively calm routine of a business undertaking. Troops were mustered and sent off as if for a holiday excursion—a proceeding encouraged by the inactivity of those already in the field. Then came, another consequence of the want of a demand for immediate earnest service, the inevitable speculations, pecuniary and political, that always beset every administration on every opportunity that offers.

Notwithstanding the ostensible putting aside of all party and personal considerations, these began to show themselves. Misunderstandings, intrigues, favoritism, and influences not entirely pure and patriotic, were suspected, at least, of being concerned with what was none of their concern. So there was a want of unity and earnestness and distinctness of purpose, producing a certain amount of demoralization in all directions, in the neighborhood of the capital, or where ever politics and partisans had a chance to operate. These things, though lamentable, are not to be wondered at. The conviction, well founded and soon to be proved to be so, that the loyal States were equal to the emergency and able to cope with the insurrection, induced the feeling that all would go on swimmingly and successfully, till the stars and stripes were restored to their wonted supremacy throughout the land. The triumphs already gained, those native operations began, increased this sense of security. The nation, or rather the Federal armies representing it, were to march right on to easy victory. The result was only a question of time.

Hievin was a mistake that needed to be corrected. It is easy to see now that something more was required to put a serious, we had almost said a religious, passionateness and single-hearted determination into the North equal to the magnitude of the crisis. It was necessary that the willing people should be taught that they were not invincible if only half-wake, half-sleeped, and half in earnest; that it was not boys' play or holiday sport, with just enough of daring in it to spice it with a sharp flavor, they were called upon by Providence to amuse themselves with. People and rulers both were to be still more convinced, not that the treason abroad was unconquerable, but that it was formidable and powerful—that its leaders were as able and audacious as they were wicked and desperate—that it had troops and experienced leaders to handle them, and was provided with all the means of resistance a bad cause could command.

The people and rulers were to be still more convinced of this, which they were slow to learn or believe, by threatening dangers which should fully open their eyes and quicken them to exert their whole strength. The impression has been growing every day—though all have been reluctant to acknowledge it—that there was weakness, and looseness, if not corruption, affecting more or less the management of affairs at Washington and elsewhere, which if not corrected would be productive of evil; and that something was required to bring about more singleness of purpose and more direct, honest action. This something has come. We have met with a sad reverse. We have been repulsed. We have been taught that we were not yet fully up to the occasion. Every body feels, sees and admits this now. The lesson is a bitter one: but it may be none the less salutary on that account—it is learned, as it should have been, in time.

And it will be. We look for needed reformations now. We look for earnestness and energy, which shall exhibit wisdom, and put aside all foolishness. We look for reinforcements until the army shall be indeed unconquerable by reason of its numbers. We look for the appointment of men of assured ability, character and unqualified and unselfish patriotism, to places of trust in the army and in civil life. Above all, we look for a passionate, steadfast determination on the part of the people, fully aroused and vigilant at every point, insisting that there shall be no more blundering, incompetency, political or artisanal intrigue, or anything else to invite disaster, or postpone the gathering in full force and the use to the fullest extent, the strength of the nation, in the speedy saving of the nation from the plague of rebellion. The reverse we now undergo, may show to have been the greatest of blessings. As the first gun fired at Sumter was requisite to rouse the patriotism of the loyal people, the disaster at Bull's Run may have been equally requisite to increase its vigor, and to purify and direct it.

If, on the whole, the past has been excusable, under the unwonted circumstances of an unpreparedness crisis, there is now no longer any reason for grave errors. If we have been making hitherto somewhat in the dark, heaven knows we have light enough now to see very clearly the path of duty and the way to victory.

COT. COWDIN. This is an over-critical city. We measure our public men quite as much by good taste and deportment, as by probity and capacity. We pass by the facts that about one-third of our West Point officers had joined the rebels; that our regular army is to be increased to three times its former size; that a peaceful people have suddenly raised 300,000 soldiers, for a great majority of whose Colonels West Point or trained officers cannot be found; that our regiments must be filled mainly with men of whom no positive fitness to command under fire can be known in advance; and we act, and talk, and write, as if our judgment of one Colonel goes or to go from Massachusetts, whose fitness was yet to be demonstrated. Let us, who sit silently at home criticising battles in which others are pouring out their life-blood for their country, remember that Col. Cowdin led his force coolly under the heaviest fire. He is ready to die as we had been ready to pre-judge. We do not assume that personal courage shows positive faculty for command; but it is indispensable; and, after the retreat from Manassas Junction, we all know its value, and owe him honor and thanks for going to the head of raw troops when they first met fire and death.

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DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING. E. Smith Ayres of Greenwich went to Wareham, on Saturday, to sell some cattle, and, on his return home found one of them under a large tree, killed by lightning.

A severe tempest, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over Wiscasset and Damarscotta, Me., on Friday evening about 7-8 o'clock. At Wiscasset, a fire on the ship Somer, belonging to Capt. R. H. Tuckett, was set by lightning, and the damage was about \$300. At Damarscotta, the schooner Lizzie, a Boston packet, had her forecastle destroyed by the same agency.

The house of Mr. Thomas Boothby of Lowell, Mass., was struck by lightning on Friday, and considerably damaged. Mrs. Boothby was rendered senseless for some time, but finally was restored to consciousness.

A terrific thunder storm passed over Dublin, N. H., on Friday evening, accompanied with a violent wind and heavy rain. The lightning struck the house of David Appleton, a relative of the Hon. Samuel Appleton of this city, injuring the house and furniture considerably. The only inmate of the house at the time was Mrs. Cragin, who escaped without any serious harm. Portions of the house were torn out, and windows smashed.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE? This damaging reverse may be readily accounted for. First, our Administration appears to have been strangely ignorant of the true condition of our forces, possibly from the influence of the enemy at Manassas; secondly, General Patterson could and should have detained and cut up the rebel Johnston with his twenty thousand men in the valley of Virginia, instead of permitting him to slip off to join the army of Beauregard. It failing to pursue the retreating Johnston to Beauregard's battle, Patterson turned out to Beauregard's twenty thousand men, and McDowell practically lost the services of twenty-five thousand.

With regard to the ignorance of the Administration of the strength of the enemy, it would appear from numerous reports to be fairly attributable to the conduct of Gen. Scott. Still, the strength of his own forces, our noisy and fanatical, and foolish politicians forced General Scott into this thing against his superior judgment. Whatever may be the truth in this respect, it is now manifest that the Secretary of War and the whole Cabinet have been unequal to the exigencies of the crisis, and far below the standard of patriotic duty of the loyal States. [New York Herald.]

REQUIREMENT. The Army must be overhauled. Men must not be permitted to command other men, unless education, training, or nature fit them for it. The Colonels, who popularly sit at their desks, and do nothing, must be made to march with their regiments, unless they are fitted to command them. The command of brigades and of armies must not be given, if it can be avoided, to inexperienced men. Better discipline, too, must prevail in the army. Soldiers must be shot when they disgrace their profession, and officers, soldiers and privates will, in the end turn out to be cowards, or, if not cowards, do more damage to the morale of the army than even an enemy's guns. Discipline and discipline alone—discipline extending into everything, in the camp and on the person, affords the reliable soldier. When rightly introduced, all-sufficient discipline, once established, will, in battle, confer confidence in another—and thus arise panics and frights. [New York Express.]

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. We have good news from Washington, which confirms some important statements. The writer affirms that orders have been despatched to Gen. Banks to remain at Baltimore, and word sent to Harrisburg to have all the regiments that could be gathered in that vicinity forwarded to Baltimore at once. [Journal of Gilmore's Promenade Concert Season.] This was to have commenced last week, but was postponed in consequence of the storm, and its inauguration will now take place on Saturday evening next, at the Music Hall. The public will have lost nothing by the delay, for the programme previously arranged for the opening night has been very materially improved. Mr. Gilmore has determined to render his concert as popular as they have ever been, and those who know his enterprising manager can have no doubt of its success.

EAST BOSTON FERRY COMPANY. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Corporation was held at the office of the Treasurer, 99 State street, this forenoon, when the old Board of Directors was re-elected, as follows: Samuel Hall, C. C. Gilbert, A. A. Wellington, James P. Thorndike, J. C. Deane. No other business of public interest was transacted.

SAILING OF THE EXILES. STEAMSHIP. The steamer Canada, Captain Moodie, sailed this forenoon for Liverpool, with 43 passengers for that port, and 12 for Halifax. Among those for the former were Donald McKay and family, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Brady, and Messrs. D. P. Ivins, J. L. Jordan, and S. E. Irwin of Boston. For Halifax, Messrs. J. Cummings, J. P. Jones, and F. G. Archibald of Boston.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROF. LISTER, ASTROLOGER. Prof. Lister, Astrologer, 25 Lowell street, Terns—Oral, 50 cents; or any three questions answered by letter for the amount of 50 cents, plus postage. Prof. Lister, Astrologer, 25 Lowell street, Boston. ²¹

SUMMER HAT, SUN BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, AND HEAD DRESSES.

AT MISS BRADLEY'S, 3 Winter street, ²⁹

WHEELER & WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, ²⁴ Reduced price, with Glass Cloth Presser, Improved Check and Hammer, etc.—at 228 Washington st., second flight, opposite the Adams House.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

18 Summer street, Boston. ⁴⁵ 405 Broadway, New York.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

CHAPER THAN EVER OFFERED BEFORE.

THE WHOLESALE STOCK.

Upwards of \$50,000 worth, at Retail, each garment marked, and to be sold on the cheap OX PRICE SYSTEM.

OAK HALL, BOSTON. ¹⁵

ENGLISH.

CARPETING.

J. LOVEJOY & CO.

Have just received an assortment of ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETING,

WITH HUGS TO MATCH.

WAREHOUSE & SUMMER street, next to Trinity Church.

FATIGUES. ¹⁹

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE. The semi-annual meeting of the ORGANIC MUSICAL SOCIETY will take place WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 24, at the Rooms of the Society, No. 10 Franklin street, to 11 A.M. ROBERT GEMS, Secy.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF PIMPING. Reference and Employment Office removed from No. 10 Franklin street to No. 34 Washington street, opposite the F. H. Tuthill Building, ¹⁶ Tuthill Street, Secretary and Genl. Agt.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 25th inst., by Rev. E. S. Gannett, Mr. Leverett Emerson, of Boston, to Miss Alice A. McDougal, 21st Inst., at the Church of the Unity, by Rev. Geo. H. Fletcher, Mr. Alonso Danforth, of Boston, to Mrs. Fletcher, 22d Inst., at the Church of the Unity, by Rev. Mr. Garrison, 23d Inst., by Rev. Mr. Garrison, Mr. Herbert A. Reed, 24th Inst., to Miss Ella Allen, wife of Dr. John A. Reed, of Boston.

At Halifax, Vt., 26th inst., R. E. Higley, of New Haven, Conn., to Sara E. Young, daughter of Rev. Sam'l F. Higley.

DEATHS.

In this city, 23d Inst., Moses Grant. Funeral services on Friday, at 12 noon, at Brattle St. Church.

At Boston, 18th Inst., William H. Marsh, 18.

At West Cambridge, 2d Inst., Paulina R., wife of Edwin Atkinson.

At Worcester, 18th Inst., Mrs. Sally Howe, 87.

At Charlestown, 19th Inst., P. W. White, 44, town clerk.

At Duxbury, 18th Inst., Nathan Wood, formerly of Andover, Mass.

TRANSCRIPT EXTRA!

HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Latest by Telegraph.

FROM MISSOURI.

FEDERAL TROOPS RE-BINLISTING.

MOVEMENTS OF UNION FORCES.

Whereabouts of the Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, 24th. The Springfield correspondent of the Democrat, under date of 20th, writes that the Colonels Siegel and Solomon are reorganizing their regiments for 3 years' service, and receiving many recruits from this vicinity. The entire force is reported to be over 3000, nearly all of whom will recruit for 3 years.

General Sweeney, with a force of 200 men, stands today for Forsythe, on the White River, in Fane County. The balance of General Lyon's command left Camp Dixie, twelve miles northwest of here, today. They will go into camp at 10 miles on the Mount Vernon road. Other offensive movements will be made next week.

Gen. McCulloch is still at camp Walker, Arkansas, with 5000 well armed troops.

Governor Jackson is some 12 or 15 miles this side with 10,000 poorly armed and undisciplined men.

Ninety-nine men from Carroll and Macon counties, Arkansas, arrived here Thursday last and enlisted for three years.

The Home Guard here has been relieved from active duty, and are now harvesting the crops.

Much complaint is made at the tardiness with which they are supplied with the necessary stores and provisions.

THE WEBSTER REGIMENT IN NEW YORK.

HONORS from a Boston Excursion Party.

NEW YORK, 24th. The Webster regiment arrived about noon, and were received by over 500 sons of Massachusetts. A flag was presented to them. They were received with great enthusiasm, etc.

SO. CITY OF NEW YORK, of the Norwich, arrived this morning with excursionists from Boston to the number of over 900. At a meeting held on board, it was unanimously voted to procure a band of music and joins in the escort of the Webster regiment.

No. The new band is greatly admired for speed and accommodation, and for the efficiency of Capt. Jewett and officers.

A large meeting of over 300 Bostonians has just been held at the Astor House, Mr. Thompson, chairman, and are now enroute to 14th street to do escort duty for Webster's regiment. Major John Howes has procured the horses ride by Prince of Wales and suite for Col. Webster and staff.

POSITION OF THE REBEL PICKETS.

HON. MR. ELY NOT HEARD FROM.

APPREHENSIONS FOR HIS SAFETY.

WASHINGTON, 24th. Information reached here this morning that the rebel pickets extended to where Gen. Tyler, formerly encamped in the neighborhood of Fair Haven.

The most serious apprehensions are still felt for Hon. Alfred Ely, and are to be used to the wounded of his regiment of his district. It is supposed that he is killed or taken a prisoner.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, 24th.

Mr. Eliot of Massachusetts reported a bill authorizing the President to appoint consuls to any foreign ports where it may be deemed advisable, for promoting piracy, at a salary not exceeding \$1500, the offices to cease when peace is declared.

The Senate bill appointing a board of naval officers on steel clad steamships, and if their report is favorable, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to construct one or more, was considered. A million and a half is appropriated.

The Senate bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy passed.

The bill providing for an increase of the Naval Medical corps was passed.

The bill to accept the services of 300,000 volunteers was passed.

Mr. Eliot's resolution was passed, requesting the President to give the House the reasons for arresting the Police Commissioners of Baltimore.

Mr. Stevens of Penn. reported a bill appropriating \$100,000 to pay the police organized by the Federal authorities in Baltimore.

Mr. Foster's resolution was passed.

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VOL. XXII.

Nashville Patriot.

TERMS:

Tri-weekly, per annum, \$100.
Weekly, per annum, \$25.
Monthly, per annum, \$30.
For one month, \$1.
When the Daily, Tri-weekly, or Weekly is discontinued, the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be considered as our option, until the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if the party is good, it will be paid at our option.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

Steam Press Printing Concern.



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No. 16 Deaderick Street,

Published Daily, Tri-weekly, and Weekly.

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Tri-weekly, \$100.
Weekly, \$25.
Monthly, \$30.

The Partner is an earnest, active and indomitable

supporter of the Constitutional Union cause, and in the

present cause for the Presidency will use every hon-

orable effort to promote the election of Bell and Evans.

To enable us to labor with increased efficiency

on our party friends to add on extending its cir-

culation.

By the purchase of the printing establishment of the

Hens, and recent additions of new materials from the

funders, the Joe O'Brien of the Patriot has made

the largest most complete in the country.

He is associated with the most prominent Constitutional

Statesmen who have been applied to our press, which are of

the best kinds.

We are prepared to print, in the high-

est style of the art, plain, in colors, or brass.

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And, indeed, everything from the smallest Tip to the

most sumptuous, or through Writers, including a

fee.

The large circulation of the Patriot, greatly augmented

by the addition thereto of the subscription lists of

Newspapers, readers at an excellent advertising medium.

More better in the city.

We submit orders, at our office, No. 16 Deaderick

Street, July 1st.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

(See Terms on back of this page.)

One Square, \$100—each additional square \$10
One 1/2 width, \$60—each additional square \$6
Two 1/2 width, \$90—each additional square \$9
Three 1/2 width, \$120—each additional square \$12
Four 1/2 width, \$150—each additional square \$15
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Six 1/2 width, \$210—each additional square \$21
Seven 1/2 width, \$240—each additional square \$24
Eight 1/2 width, \$270—each additional square \$27
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Ten 1/2 width, \$330—each additional square \$33
Eleven 1/2 width, \$360—each additional square \$36
Twelve 1/2 width, \$390—each additional square \$39
Thirteen 1/2 width, \$420—each additional square \$42
Fourteen 1/2 width, \$450—each additional square \$45
Fifteen 1/2 width, \$480—each additional square \$48
Sixteen 1/2 width, \$510—each additional square \$51
Seventeen 1/2 width, \$540—each additional square \$54
Eighteen 1/2 width, \$570—each additional square \$57
Nineteen 1/2 width, \$600—each additional square \$60
Twenty 1/2 width, \$630—each additional square \$63
Twenty-one 1/2 width, \$660—each additional square \$66
Twenty-two 1/2 width, \$690—each additional square \$69
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Twenty-four 1/2 width, \$750—each additional square \$75
Twenty-five 1/2 width, \$780—each additional square \$78
Twenty-six 1/2 width, \$810—each additional square \$81
Twenty-seven 1/2 width, \$840—each additional square \$84
Twenty-eight 1/2 width, \$870—each additional square \$87
Twenty-nine 1/2 width, \$900—each additional square \$90
Thirty 1/2 width, \$930—each additional square \$93
Thirty-one 1/2 width, \$960—each additional square \$96
Thirty-two 1/2 width, \$990—each additional square \$99
Thirty-three 1/2 width, \$1020—each additional square \$102
Thirty-four 1/2 width, \$1050—each additional square \$105
Thirty-five 1/2 width, \$1080—each additional square \$108
Thirty-six 1/2 width, \$1110—each additional square \$111
Thirty-seven 1/2 width, \$1140—each additional square \$114
Thirty-eight 1/2 width, \$1170—each additional square \$117
Thirty-nine 1/2 width, \$1200—each additional square \$120
Forty 1/2 width, \$1230—each additional square \$123
Forty-one 1/2 width, \$1260—each additional square \$126
Forty-two 1/2 width, \$1290—each additional square \$129
Forty-three 1/2 width, \$1320—each additional square \$132
Forty-four 1/2 width, \$1350—each additional square \$135
Forty-five 1/2 width, \$1380—each additional square \$138
Forty-six 1/2 width, \$1410—each additional square \$141
Forty-seven 1/2 width, \$1440—each additional square \$144
Forty-eight 1/2 width, \$1470—each additional square \$147
Forty-nine 1/2 width, \$1500—each additional square \$150
Fifty 1/2 width, \$1530—each additional square \$153
Fifty-one 1/2 width, \$1560—each additional square \$156
Fifty-two 1/2 width, \$1590—each additional square \$159
Fifty-three 1/2 width, \$1620—each additional square \$162
Fifty-four 1/2 width, \$1650—each additional square \$165
Fifty-five 1/2 width, \$1680—each additional square \$168
Fifty-six 1/2 width, \$1710—each additional square \$171
Fifty-seven 1/2 width, \$1740—each additional square \$174
Fifty-eight 1/2 width, \$1770—each additional square \$177
Fifty-nine 1/2 width, \$1800—each additional square \$180
Sixty 1/2 width, \$1830—each additional square \$183
Sixty-one 1/2 width, \$1860—each additional square \$186
Sixty-two 1/2 width, \$1890—each additional square \$189
Sixty-three 1/2 width, \$1920—each additional square \$192
Sixty-four 1/2 width, \$1950—each additional square \$195
Sixty-five 1/2 width, \$1980—each additional square \$198
Sixty-six 1/2 width, \$2010—each additional square \$201
Sixty-seven 1/2 width, \$2040—each additional square \$204
Sixty-eight 1/2 width, \$2070—each additional square \$207
Sixty-nine 1/2 width, \$2100—each additional square \$210
Seventy 1/2 width, \$2130—each additional square \$213
Seventy-one 1/2 width, \$2160—each additional square \$216
Seventy-two 1/2 width, \$2190—each additional square \$219
Seventy-three 1/2 width, \$2220—each additional square \$222
Seventy-four 1/2 width, \$2250—each additional square \$225
Seventy-five 1/2 width, \$2280—each additional square \$228
Seventy-six 1/2 width, \$2310—each additional square \$231
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Eighty-three 1/2 width, \$2520—each additional square \$252
Eighty-four 1/2 width, \$2550—each additional square \$255
Eighty-five 1/2 width, \$2580—each additional square \$258
Eighty-six 1/2 width, \$2610—each additional square \$261
Eighty-seven 1/2 width, \$2640—each additional square \$264
Eighty-eight 1/2 width, \$2670—each additional square \$267
Eighty-nine 1/2 width, \$2700—each additional square \$270
Eighty-nine 1/2 width, \$2730—each additional square \$273
Eighty-nine 1/2 width, \$2760—each additional square \$276
Eighty-nine 1/2 width, \$2790—each additional square \$279
Eighty-nine 1/2 width, \$2820—each additional square \$282
Eighty-nine 1/2 width, \$2850—each additional square \$285
Eighty-nine 1/2 width, \$2880—each additional square \$288
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Eighty-nine 1/2 width, \$6840—each additional square \$684
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Eighty-nine 1/2 width, \$7380—each additional square \$738
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Eighty-nine 1/2 width, \$

Nashville Patriot.

DAILY \$2; TW-WEEKLY \$6; WEEKLY \$2.

Operations of the Grand Army. Taking Possession of Fairfax Court-House.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Washington, July 17.—The advance of the whole corps of rebels, constituting the column under the command of Brigadier General McDowell has thus far proved a triumphant march. All that was expected or believed to have been done by the rebels has been done without the firing of a gun. The rebels have fled from their entrenchments, and Fairfax Court House, the late headquarters of Gen. M. S. Bowles, of South Carolina, is in our possession. The rebels have been driven, and, hasted to Governor Sprague, who was with the brigade. It was transmitted by him to General McDowell as a legitimate trophy.

Gen. G. M. Meade, commanding general of the second New Hampshire Regiment, with their regimental flag, to give it to the rebels from the belly of the Court House.

The Court House bell and the tavern across the street, the enemy's works in the ditch, all the enemy's works in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House were in our possession. The advance was made by four distinct routes leading toward Fairfax Court House and directly to Centreville. The right wing, composed of the division under the command of Gen. Tyler of Connecticut, proceeded by Georgetown Turnpike. The center, composed of the second division, two brigades, under Col. Hunter, U. S. army, and the left wing, composed of the third division, three brigades, under Col. S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. army, and the fifth division, two brigades, under Col. Dixons S. and D. W. Johnson, and the fourth, under Gen. R. Jones, constituted the reserve. There were in the whole column sixty-two regiments, and fifty-five thousand men, in the several divisions as aggregate.

The South has done much in the demonstration of her independent nationality. She has in the field a hundred and fifty thousand soldiers. She has financial resources abundant for the support of this force and for carrying on the war indefinitely. She has arms, munitions of war, generals and statesmen. No power on the face of the earth, of equal population, can compare with her in the elements of strength, and independence. The only arm of power in which she is deficient is a navy; but she has many extraordinary resources which compensate that want. She has crops and staples which enable her to command the respect and consideration of the world. Two of her staple products alone Europe, would be glad to purchase at two hundred and fifteen millions of dollars.

All these things make a very good start towards independence. The North has, in a most significant manner, acknowledged her power by confessing that four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of dollars will be necessary to subdue her. It is a right vigorous nationality that requires such a preparation to suppress it.

Our preparation by the powers of the earth depends upon ourselves. We should come none but such as our own prowess shall command. Interest and necessity might drive England and France to our side for the purpose of procuring cotton; but our dignity and importance would be greater, more enduring and secure, if we were altogether self-sufficient. If our independence were the achievement of France and England, what obligations and complications would it not lead to? If it were accomplished by cotton instead of cannon, it would be the cotton States, and not the whole South, that would deserve the credit of success.

Let us not look abroad for recognition—Let us not trust to France, Great Britain or to cotton. Let us not expect success from the possession of a staple given us by Providence; let us however out our independence by our own right arm, owing it to prowess and conduct alone. Then shall we indeed have a place in the grand muster of nations. We shall not rank as a parasite of England or France, or possess a dangerous importance, like the toad, from the jewel he happens to carry in his head. Prudence and pride alike counsel that we shall fight our way through this difficulty bravely and perseveringly, not looking for success to put chase or diplomacy. A few battles and victories will be worth more to us than many years of cotton crops.

Lincelton Grand Army.

We spread before our readers this morning full accounts of the march and operations of the Grand Army of Lincoln, from Arlington Heights down to their discomfiture at Bull Run. They are interesting, and should be read by every one, as they exhibit the feelings and spirit of the Northern vandals. It would be amusing to contrast their brilliant expectations of triumph and glory with the real realities they experienced, had we the heart to find sport in a dinner so bloody in its doings. In the "Destruction of Somers," Bryant painted a picture of which we are reminded by the realizations of the Grand Army. The whole poem is appropriate—but we quote only the first two verses:

The American came down like the wolf on the fold,
And like the sheet of their spear was like the sea on the sea.

Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green,
That host with their banners all went were to grieve,

I like a wave of the ocean which is born,
To the shore by the narrow way it wades and strews.

There was a failure of the Richmond mail yesterday, and we are therefore without the reports of our Richmond exchanges. We will give the Southern accounts as soon as we get them.

ANDREW JOHNSON introduced a bill in the U. S. Senate on the 20th inst., providing "for the transportation of arms and munitions of war to the loyal citizens in the States now in rebellion, and to organize them into regiments, &c." He said these loyal citizens felt that the Government was bound to protect them. How will the Lincoln Government transport arms into the rebel States? They have tried it in Virginia in the only mode that promised success,—i. e. in the hands of their soldiers—but failed. They can do no better in Tennessee.

BEAUREGARD'S DISPATCH.—The N. O. Crescent gives the following as BEAUREGARD's dispatch to the city that victory to the fight at Bull Run on the 18th inst.:

"The enemy has been repelled. I am well."

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—Dr. OLIVER, the owner of "Blind Tom," the wonderful piano player, proposes to give a series of his unique Musical Entertainments the proceeds to be contributed to the support of the volunteers in the service of the South. This is a liberal proposition on the part of the Doctor, and we hope will be generously responded to by the people. We believe Dr. Oliver designs commanding the concert in this city. We have no doubt whatever as to the result here. Our citizens will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to do something to promote the convenience and comfort of the soldier requiring in the cause of Southern Independence. We trust that Dr. Oliver will be tendered the use of some large and convenient place to hold the concert, free of charge, and that he will find it necessary to incur but the lightest expense in carrying out his patriotic purpose. We are proud to know that his efforts are being seconded by one of the nobles of the lovely women of our city, and we feel that whatever she gives the amount of her assistance is bound to succeed.

men?" "We have come to Virginia to find a place to settle?" "We mean to buy Bullard and Jeff. Davis;" "We are the patriotic forces?" "They won't wait for us," etc.

From the inside of this fortification the village of Courtland, once a quiet little town on the outskirts of the village a small American flag, used as a guide mark by the Fourteenth New York regiment, had been planted. It was saluted with cheers by the passing regiment, playing national airs, entered the village. It was taken down by some of the rebels, and hoisted again, and, hands to Governor Sprague, who was with the brigade. It was transmitted by him to General McDowell as a legitimate trophy.

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The rebels, who were nearly 40,000 strong, were defeated by the Unionists with the loss of 76,000 at Manassas. He also says J. F. Davis was in the fight mounted on a white horse, and confirms the report of a regimental engraver in the rebel army.

At 7 P. M. the battle ended at intervals.

Gen. Campbell, late of the Supreme Court judges that the flower of the South is at Manassas, but fears that the battle goes against the Confederates.

Gen. Scott, who is reported to have been born in Richmond from Richmond or by Johnson, though General Scott does not believe he is a Winchester. The General is reported to have said that the United States has been reinforced from Richmond or by Johnson, though General Scott does not believe he is a Winchester.

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WEEKLY SENTINEL

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 24, 1861.

A First State Selection.

Judge BICKNELL has been elected Professor of Law in the Indiana University at Bloomington, in the place of Col. BARRETT. He better selection could have been made. Judge BICKNELL has the ability and industry to fill the place with credit to himself, pride to the students and honor to the institution.

Way to Some Ignorancy or Bystanders.

The Albany Ayres calls attention to the inaccuracy of the President's quotation, in his late message to Congress, from the preamble of the Constitution of the Confederate States. The extract says:

"They have adopted a temporary National Government, in the meanwhile which, unlike no old aid, will be of Washington, 'We the people,' 'To the people,' and maintains 'We the people' of the men and the authority of the people."

The preamble to the Constitution of the Confederate States, as we find it published in the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, reads as follows:

"We, the people of the Confederate States, each and every one of whom is a citizen of the United States, and of the Territories, and of the District of Columbia, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America."

Now, what could have been the object of the President in making that pretended quotation?

"As falsehood stated to give more point to

arguments against secession, or was it made in

the ignorance of the subject upon which he referred to enlighten the people?

The Great Content in Virginia.

Eastern Virginia is to be the theater of the great conflict of arms which will all an important page in history. The great Northern army has commenced its march towards Richmond, and soon it will be decided whether its onward trend will be seriously retarded before it reaches the strongly entrenched Capital of the Southern Confederacy. The skill of the Southern officers and the valor of the Southern soldiers will soon be tested upon their chosen fields of battle.

The engagements in Western Virginia have shown a wide difference in the character of the two armies. In discipline, in endurance, in determination and in bravery the Northern troops under Gen. McCLELLAN have manifested a decided superiority. The Confederate army before Richmond must be made up of the best material of the South. It is composed of volunteers, and they profess to be in arms to maintain those rights which should serve them to ideals of valor. They have led us to believe that they would fight to the last to achieve their independence. The issue will soon be open to them. If they make a bold and gallant stand, even if borne down in the struggle, they will command the sympathy and respect that brave men are ever entitled to, but if they fail to display the courage which has been conceded to them, deep will be their fall. If they re-enact the scenes of their army in Western Virginia, they will become the ridicule and laughing stock of the world.

For the honor of the American name, even if militarily defeated, we trust they will only yield after a resistance worthy a brave and chivalrous race. The result of the conflict in Eastern Virginia will decide the destiny of the Southern Confederacy. The overwhelming defeat of the Confederate army in Virginia may not stop the war, but it will virtually decide the contest.

We shall look for the Confederates to put forth every energy to hold the Federal forces in check—for if they are compelled to retreat from Richmond, their most result in the demoralization of their army, and their curse throughout the South. If they are unable to maintain their position in Virginia, it will weaken whatever confidence foreign powers may have placed in their ability to maintain their independence, and we may all chance of a recognition of their nation.

Itly abroad, with the loss of the moral effect that a recognition would give them. The Administration and General SCOTT of course fully appreciate the difficulty of a movement on Richmond, but the importance of its results. We are therefore destined to be the ones who, while they are in favor of the Government exerting its whole power to maintain its integrity, can not sympathize with or approve all the official acts of the Executive.

A defeat of the Federal forces in Eastern Virginia will be the signal for the movement on Richmond. The American people may reluctantly permit those restraints upon individual and public freedom which are imposed upon their slaves. If they make a bold and gallant stand, even if borne down in the struggle, they will command the sympathy and respect that brave men are ever entitled to, but if they fail to display the courage which has been conceded to them, deep will be their fall. If they re-enact the scenes of their army in Western Virginia, they will become the ridicule and laughing stock of the world.

The difference between supporting the Government and supporting the Administration—Con-

necticut.

This distinction should not be forgotten. The Democracy of the North have freely contributed men and money to sustain and preserve the Government. They can prove their patriotism and loyalty, if any proof be necessary, by generously and cheerfully upholding the Government in its legitimate action. But while doing this they observe the right of criticism, censure and control, if need be, the conduct of those who are conducting the Government. This is the right of freedom. The people, under our institutions, are the rulers and their servants. The essence of liberty would be gone, the idea of self-government would be a farce, if the people—the rulers—not the right to set in judgment upon the conduct of their representatives.

The following just censure of the course pursued by Mr. LOVETT, an abolition Representative from Illinois, is from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a decided Republican print. We give the speech as a South side view of the great issues before the country, from one who was the candidate of that portion of the Confederacy for President in the political contest of 1860.

These circumstances invest the sayings of Mr. BUCHNELL with an unusual degree of interest at the present time for the public generally, and how decidedly they may differ from the opinions he advances, all must accord to him boldness, ability and eloquence.

Mr. Lovett's Speech.

We publish this morning the speech of Mr. BUCHNELL, delivered in the Senate on Tuesday last, upon the present condition of public affairs, as reported by telegraph for the New York *Times* and *Advertiser*. It is not a verbatim report, but undoubtedly fairly presents the sentiments expressed by the Ex-Vice President. We

give the speech as a South side view of the great issues before the country, from one who was the candidate of that portion of the Confederacy for President in the political contest of 1860.

He terms out of office, wherever he can find them, those who do not think with him on the Chicago Platform, without any reference to their party, and he is laboring to expel them.

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